Pupils' Reactions Affected by Race, Group Tests Show

Afro-American

NEW YORK—What do you think of when you see a picture of a man hiding behind a tree?

A group of colored high school students in the small, industrial village of Rankin, Pa., said that he was hiding to escape persecution, but the majority of white children in the same school thought he was playing. 6-1-46

This was one of the tests in a project conducted in this city by the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress to determine the effects of minority status—in this case, colored youth.

About 100 ninth-grade colored and white pupils were asked a series of questions and then submitted to a series of tests.

Both Give Similar Answers

Questions asked as to what was considered good and bad brought similar answers from both groups, except that colored children alone mentioned going to high school as a special achievement.

When asked about their greatest wishes, the colored children showed high professional aspirations, unusually stressing education, while the whites tended towards desire for social success.

This was interpreted as meaning that the minority group believed social success and status in the community were unattainable without professional success.

Baltimore Md.

Anxiety Feeling

The feeling of anxiety and insecurity among colored pupils was demonstrated in a real way by a test involving time and money.

Pupils were asked to make a choice between having a quarter immediately, a half dollar in a week, or a dollar in a month.

The tendency among the whites was to think in terms of the greater amount in the future, while most of the colored children wanted whatever they could get immediately, not trusting the future.

Why One Race Is Not Superior to Another

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md

Sat. 11-9-46

(The following excerpt is from an article entitled "Our Racial Superiority" by Ethel J. Alpenfels, staff anthropologist, Bureau for Intercultural Education, and condensed in a recent isue of Reader's Digest.)

We can congratulate ourselves on being the greatest adapters in history, but we should also have a correct view of the achievements of others.

Many historians are convinced that civilization descended the Nile from "Negroland" to Egypt Three great Negro kingdoms Ghana, Mellestine and Songhai had already developed in the Middle Ages a civilization comparable to that in Europe at the time.

University 800 Years Ago

We ought to know about the Negro university in Timbuktu, 300 years ago, which exchanged professors with the leading schools of the rest of the world.

Ahmed Baba, black scholar, being led to his execution, mourned that he would not live long enough to collect as many books as some of his friends. His library numbered 1600 volumes.

This kind of intellectual activity was going on in "darkest" Africa while our Nordic ancestors were worshipping before stone altars in the forests.

Iron Contributions

Stone altars? It is believed that the colored people developed the art of smelting iron and contributed more than any other race to the development of the iron industry.

Being early in the field with iron tools, he reached a high degree of artistic skill in wood carving. His altars of the same period were the handiwork of a far higher culture.

At one moment of history one race appears to be "superior" because it is in the lead of what we call civilization.

At another period another race leads. It is only the uneducated who consider these conditions as evidences of God-given superiority.

PUBLIC BEHAVIOR

The Pittsburgh Courier has kept up a running admonition to colored people to watch and correct their public behavior. It has made it a campaign which other papers might well join. It is such a huge problem that its solution seems at times almost hopeless. A main difficulty is the impossibility of reaching those who are most guilty. In the most part these offenders of good taste and good manners do not read newspapers, and are far away from almost every other agency that can influence them. One can hardly ride on a bus or walk the streets, or go to a theatre or a game, without noticing and without becoming ashamed of the behavior exhibited by thoughtless and deliberately rude people. One dares not suggest even to them that their conduct is improper. The behavior of youngsters around and in the theatres is particularly offensive and there seems that nothing can be done about it.

The sort of conduct we complain of has caused owners to close base ball parks to colored teams. This is especially true in Chicago. One of the largest of these parks charges a prohibitive rental in order to keep colored teams out because they attract thousands of Negro fans many of whom have abused the facilities so badly. Among the unfortunate things about the immediate results of such behavior is the fact that many deserving Negroes are also denied access to facilities and opportunities they know how to enjoy. As long as colored people exhibit such unbecoming behavior they will be denied access to decent accommodations. Just how they can be brought to see the necessity for correcting their behavior is the great question.

There is no use talking about loud and raucus talking and laughing, with accompanying gestures, soil clothing and other evidences of poor personal hygiene. These are matters of breeding that so many of our folk know nothing about. These are hard truths to admit, but they must be told.

In this connection we hope over zealousness about Jackie Robinson and John Wright will not ruin the chances of other Negro athletes for getting into organized base-ball. We have a fear that colored fans will put them under such pressure that they will be unable to do the part of capable athletes. Negroes must realize that they are only two of hundreds of players who perform as well as they; that Jackie Robinson and John Wright will have to show "good stuff" to hold their own.

A STILL TONGUE

If there is a time when a still tongue, is a sign of wisdom, that time is now. We shall continue to advise Negroes to listen and think, and talk less. We caution them to listen to leaders who have nothing but their best interests at heart, who have no political axes to grind, who are looking for nothing. We caution them lest they become confused by clever attempts now in the making to separate them from their leaders, and to scatter their power. Efforts are being made to make a certain segment of our population turn away from their leaders who do not intend to swap their interest in decency and good government,and the real welfare of misguided Negroes, for nothing less. We are still advising that we are in a registration drive. We are not voting for or against anybody now. Let's listen and think. Keep a still tongue.

Psychiatrists Urged to Fight Prejudice, Other Factors Contributing to Neuroses

Dr. Rutherford B. Stevens, VA Appointee, Shows How Army JC Affected GI's Health

CHICAGO.—Three strong pleas for an end of the social and economic factors contributing to neuroses, especially racial discrimination, were made to psychiatrists meeting here last week.

Perhaps the most eloquent was that by Maj. Rutherford S. Stevens, psychiatrist at Winter General Hospital in Topeka, Kans., during the closing session of the American Psychiatric Association's 102nd annual session on May 30.

Army Blamed Partially

At that time, Dr. Stevens charged that the emotional problems and health of the colored soldier were affected directly by the Army's segregation policy.

The first colored physician appointed to the staff of an unsegregated Veterans' Administration hospital said that segregation of the inductees "proved a constantly annoying cancer to them."

Drawing a distinction between segregation and discrimination, the veteran of five years' Army service pointed out that the latter was also a dominant factor in the growth of that "emotional cancer."

Explaining the purpose of his paper, Dr. Stevens, a native of Washington, stated that psychiatrists could understand better the colored patients if they understood the affects of racial discrimination and segregation on soldiers during the war.

Two things, declared Dr. Stevens, were dominant factors in the development of neuroses among colored soldiers—the garrisoning of most of them in Southern camps near hostile communities and the placing of them under "white officers whose attitudes toward race were Fascist to some degree."

Forced to See Distinctions

In addition, he called attention to the recreational facilities afforded the colored soldiers who, he said, could not help but recognize their inferiority and also cited the lack of colored officers and headquarters personnel as a negative factor.

Admitting that the War Department did alleviate the situation partially by ordering an end of racial discrimination, Major Stevens charged that while the new ruling did have "an important salutary effect," it was ineffective in causing the elimination of such discrimination.

Psychiatrists Urged to Act

The same thesis was presented earlier by Dr. Karl Menninger, noted Kansas psychiatrist and medical director of the Winter General Hospital, during a lecture before the American Psychoanalytic Association.

Calling on his colleagues to take a broader interest in social and economic conditions creating emotional and mental unbalance, Dr. Menninger, who had requested Dr. Stevens's services, pointed out that too many veterans feel "anxiety and insecurity," recognized factors in neuroses.

He called particular attention to "the colored war veteran who has spent years fighting for freedom and democracy, only to find himself shut out from their enjoyment on his return home."

Active War Advised

A third plea for a fight against those factors contributing to ur balance, especially among the ve erans, was made by Dr. S. Ha vard Kaufman, a Seattle psychia trist.

A former member of the armed forces, Dr. Kaufman, speaking at the closing meeting along with Major Stevens, said that there were many causative agents of neuroses "that cannot be worked through on the psychiatrist's chair or couch."

Logical Reaction

"The everyday living of the average colored man," he said, "is filled with so many tensions and frustrations that it is amazing that any can live in our culture and not develop serious emotional maladjustments."

Continuing, he pointed out that fear, insecurity and ignorance operate to warp the personalities of both prejudiced people and their victims, with many of the latter developing prejudices against members of other minority groups.

Information on the learning potentialities of Negroes appears to influence to a considerable extent white attitudes toward Negroes in the economic and social spheres. For example, among whites who know that Negroes and whites can be equally intelligent, 57% think members of the two races should have equal employment opportunities. Of whites who think that Negroes are inescapably less intelligent, only 35% would grant Negroes the same chances as the whites to get any job.

WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY

Most psychologists and other scientists agree with the proposition that, when given equal opportunities, Negroes and whites rate about the same on standard intelligence tests. Learning ability, experts say, can be influenced not only by heredity but by educational opportunities and by such environmental factors as housing, diet, and family income. Some tests have shown that, not only do northern whites score higher than southern whites and northern Negroes higher than southern Negroes, but northern Negroes make slightly higher scores than southern whites.

	1946	1944
northern whites	53%	44%
southern whites	40	48
northern Negroes	7	8
southern Negroes	100%	100%

Poll Shows Races Have Equal Potentialities

On both surveys, NORC interviewers asked a cross-section of white people in every walk of life: "In general, do you think Negroes are as intelligent as whites, can they learn just as well if they are given the same education?"

DENVER—(ANP)—If given the same educational opportunities, Negroes can learn just as readily as whites can, 53% of the white public believe today, according to a nation-wide survey released by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Denver.

While the remaining 7% say they don't know. A significant shift of opinion on this point has taken place during the last two years, to judge by comparisons between the present survey and one taken in 1944, when the identical NORC question was given. No found only 44% of whites giving Negroes credit for equal ability to learn. At that time a 48% plurality of whites believed that, even given the same opportunities, Negroes could not learn as well as whites.

A substantial minority—40%—believed that, when on the more recent survey, Negroes in all parts of the country were asked the same question, 57% of white people, however, rate education, Negroes' intelligence as inferior, as easily as whites.

51b 1946

Scientist Lays Skin Color Variation To Climate, Sun, Early Migrations

By WILL LISSNER

Applying physiological discoveries about the origins of skin color to meteorological and anthropological data, Dr. Herbert J. Fleure, British geographer and anthropologist, has developed an explanation of the variations in pigmentation and their distribution around the world that is attracting wide attention in anthropological circles.

Dr. Fleure, Professor Emeritus of Geography and Anthropology of the University of Manchester, England, has found strong indications that climate, solar radiation, geographical location and prehistoric racial migration are basic factors in the explanation of the shades of skin color among the peoples of the world, factors that are obscured by complex genetic and environmental factors that determine shades of skin color in the individual.

The British anthropologist and geographer has been studying the effect of climate and solar radiation on skin characters for several decades and published a study on the subject in 1925. In 1943 he published, in collaboration with Dr. J. H. Shaxby, a paper on "Climate Zones and the Vertical Noonday Sun" which helped to lay the basis for his later work.

He presented his hypothesis on the distribution of types of skin color in a lecture before the American Geographcial Society, of which he is Daly Medallist, last April and has now published a revised and enlarged version of it in the current issue of The Geographical Review. After having spent a year at Bowdoin College, he has returned to London to carry on further research in racial evolution at the Royal Anthropological Society.

The problem Dr. Fleure has been seeking to help solve, which in many cases takes science back to the Old Stone Age, has been called in physical anthropology the one that is least understood in the whole of that science. In reporting on his work he emphasized that his conclusions were tentative and must remain so until physiology and meteorology in their immediate relation to man have contributed far more data.

Analyzing problems of skin color in Africa, Asio, Europe and pre-Columbian America, he has found indications that intensifications of pigmentation in the most extreme form occur in regions of intense and prolonged ultraviolet radiation, of a very hot season, and of a dry atmosphere, of which the Sudan is typical.

In the Mediterranean latitude, however, the sun's rays are not anywhere near the vertical in midsummer, and they are more than 60 degrees away from it in midwinter, thus limiting solar radiation and heat. There, too, there may be a good deal of cloud and atmospheric moisture. For migrants who came into these regions from Africa in paleolithic times, there has been a general tendency toward depigmentation, lightening of color, possibly helped by sexual selection, he believes.

Brown skin pigment occurs so widely along with other diverse characters under very different circumstances that it is probably an early feature, intensified in Africa and reduced to the vanishing point in Europe, he reports.

Vexiation of Pigment

After examining the grounds for associating Acheulean or hand-ax culture with a being not very remote from modern man, he concludes provisionally that probably most early men of modern type in the area of the hand-ax culture were rather brown in coloring. Intensifications of pigment among the people of Africa, south of the Sahara, and diminution of it among peoples in northwest Europe may be explained, he points out, as adaptations to environment which occurred within a complex of interrelated changes that made a subsequent reverse change impossible when the people moved to other environments.

Since the time of Karl von Linne (Linnaeus) in the eighteenth century, so-called races like the Caucasian, Mongolian, Negro, and so on, have been distinguished on the basis of skin color. Developments of Linnaeus' misconceptions laid a pseudo-scientific basis for race prejudice.

Research within the last fifty years, however, showed that the people with dark skin and kinky hair no more formed a distinct group than the so-called Nordic race, described as light colored of hair, eyes and skin. Important differences discovered in the bony frame of body, limbs and head among the dark-skinned peoples as well as among the blond peoples of northwest Europe led to the abandonment of the idea that mankind could be classified on the basis of skin color.

The basis for Dr. Fleure's work in the twilight zone of pre-history was laid in 1885, when Unna discovered that variations in skin color were useful in adapting the individual to his environment.

Then in 1888 Wedding discovered and Charcot confirmed, that pigmentation is a protection against excessive irradiation.

Pigmentation Shown Protective

Finsen in 1896 provided a simple demonstration that pigmentation was protective. He painted with india ink a black ring two inches wide around his arm and then exposed the arm to very hot sun for three hours. The unpainted area became red and inflamed. After the inflammation was gone the exposed unprotected area became tanned, pigmented. He then washed off the ink and exposed the arm again. Now the formerly protected area became red and inflamed, but the pigmented area became a little more pigmented. A host of sun bathers at the beaches have confirmed Finsen's discovery. He concluded that skin color was possibly originally induced by the sun.

Sambson and Baly later gathered evidence supporting the theory that pigmentation affords an efficient natural protection against the ultra-violet rays of the sun. A. Loewy in 1925 reported evidence that provided explanations for the increased tolerance of radiation and temperature that accompanies pigmentation.

Writing in 1939, Robert G. Stone of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory at Harvard University found the belief common among scientists that the pigment in skin is a screen against the longer ultra-violet rays and by virtue of its better absorption of visible red and infra-red rays also functions to localize the heating effect of solar radiation near the skin surface, whence heat is more readily lost to the environment.

Thus, Mr. Stone pointed out, the pigment protects the body from overheating. He also pointed out that the ultra-violet and red rays which reach the corium, the layer of the skin structure below the epidermis, if they are not filtered out by pigment in the epidermis or the outer layer, the corneum, produce certain chemical and vascular responses in the body.

Disagree on Skin Color

Among anthropologists opinion on skin color has varied widely. Jean Finot, writing in 1906, believed that coloration was the direct effect of the environment. W. Z. Ripley, in 1910, reported that coloration is due to the combined influences of a great number of factors of environment, working through physiological processes, none of which can be isolated from the others.

A. C. Haddon in 1925 held that variations in pigmentation arose spontaneously and independent of the action of the environment, at a period when variability and mutations were more prone to occur. Griffith Taylor in 1937, however, maintained that the logical explanation of dark skin color seems to be that it is the result of exposure to the sun's heat.

In his paper Dr. Fleure warns against the common mistake of treating the individual as a unit.

"He is in reality a mosiac of diverse inheritances afected in a variety of ways by environmental factors working especially upon his growth, and some of these factors may bring regional adaptations to climatic and other influences," he writes.

"It may thus happen that successive drifts of mankind into an area, despite their diversities of inheritance, come to resemble one another to some extent in one or more characteristics.

"Groups with diverse origins as regards skull and skeleton may be dark-skinned and kinky-haired; and people with light coloring may share the same inheritance of skull or skeleton with people of dark skin and kinky hair."

Nun, Biologist, Spikes 'Superior Race' Myth

CHICAGO (ANP) — Sister Mary Ellen O'Hanlon, professor of biology at Rosary College here, presented a volume of scientific truths from eminent scientists to blast the "superior race" theories during a lecture last week before the Wasman biological forum held at Loyola University.

"There is no master race," she declared. "If we are to select the most intelligent, imaginative, energetic and emotionally stable one-third of mankind, all races must be represented." She quoted Prof. Franz Boas extensively.

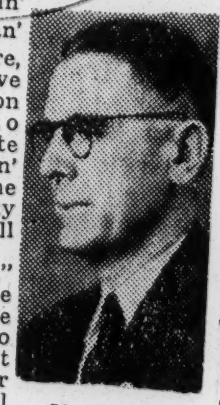
SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Prenatal Fright Caused Light Skins of Some Negroes, Streat Korner Claims

By M. S. STUART

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

"YOU KNOW," said Streat Korner, sitting by me in the bus today—"you know thi'shere Mr. Bilbore, he sho is one smart and good man—he sho is." "Why, you must be joking," I said, "what do you see smart or good in HIM?" Well, replied Streat, "ain't he goin' to send all of us back to Africa, an' let us have votes an' a fair chance not to work an' some socially quality, an' ain't goin' to jim-crow us an' lynch us no more, an' goin' to give us a plantation apiece jes' to keep the white folks from mixin' with us—ain't he got to be mighty smart to do all that?"



Mr. Stuart

"Oh, yes, Streat," I replied, "he would have to be darn smart to do that; and don't you try to wear your last bath 'til the first ship is ready to sail for Africa; besides, the Senator is just a little late about stopping the mixing business; Southern women have already mixed with us all over the country. Don't you see all these light-skin Negroes all around here?"

The Pittsburgh Courier staff deeply mourns the sudden passing of Mr. Stuart. This and another column which will appear next week were written just prior to his untimely death.

—THE EDITORS.

"I SHO DOES," Streat replied, "but maybes they ain't mixed—maybes they like my Half Uncle. He's high yaller all right an' got 'good hair,' but he ain't mixed." "Yellow, with straight hair, and not mixed? What are you trying to tell me?" I asked.

"Well, it's like this," he said "the reason of that is, before Half Uncle was born, my grandma was scared by a white man, see? She was a mighty purty girl 'bout sixteen on his plantation down in Pearl River County in Mississippi an' one day when she was goin through some deep woods by herself, she run smack into that white man; an' it scared her so bad my

"That's nonsense, pure nonesense," I said.

"Naw it ain't neither," Streat insisted, "when wimmens in them conditions gets scared by white things or wants things like snow an' can't get 'em, it most always in gen'ly enfects their babies: an' I reckon Mr. Bilbore don't want to see our wimmens all time bein' scared by white things in this country an' . . ."

"That's poppycock, nothing but poppycock," I interrupted, my temper aroused; "the offspring of women in gestation is never affected that way: that's only superstition started, perhaps by simple oldtime colored people ashamed of the advantage white men had taken of dependent colored women; and the aggressive lust of those white men is responsible for their mixed descendants; but, Streat," I continued, "that's nothing for the descendants to be ashamed of, for of such mixture were several of the smartest men of this country; and now in varying degrees, probably almost half of the race is mixed."

* * *

"YEAH, MAYBE SO, but Mr. Bilbore says it ruins folks to be mixed," said Streat.

"Oh, yes, Streat, terribly, just like it ruined Frederick Douglass Booker Washington, Thomas Fortune, Robert L. Vann, W. W. Cox, John Merrick, Alonzo Herndon,

Harry Uncle did, too, He played the bass fiddle in the band; but don't you sendin' none of them already played in the civil'zations might of "Oh, he pretends he ancestors came over what's already been ing in the Garden of Eden."

"That's all start returning to where our there will be a mighty big meet-

"Reckon he can stop it by reckon the great-grandmas of some of what asked Streat.

"But," asked Streat, "where he gets what come from Mississippi?"

* * *

E that the Senator answer for you, minant of a person's race, a noted British geographeranthropologis

"CERTAINLY NOT," I replied, goin' to send them SOUTHERN MEN, not ghosts, are re- had some ansisters w Africa an' some from

"THAT'S ONE tell you that Bilbo now pretends he wants to stop by sending Negroes Africa."

"But," asked Streat, "besides if we will have to ans

Streat," I replied, "

Swarthy Skin Not True Badge of Race, Anthropologist Says

NEW YORK—Contrary to popular belief color is not the deter

insists after exhaustive researches back to the Stone Age.

The scientist, Dr. Herbert J. Fleure, exploding the theory of racial differences upon which prejudice is based, asserts that the distinction of so-called races like the Caucasian, Mongolian and African founded on skin color is based on misconceptions originated in the 18th Century.

Research of the last 50 years has shown that people with dark skin and kinky hair no more formed a distinct group than the so-called Nordic race, Dr. Fleure discloses in a treatise appearing in the Geographical Review.

Vicious Textbook Spreads Racism

"The Races of Man" Libels Tan Americans

By RICHARD R. DIER

NEW YORK—The pages of the most vicious, race-baiting textbook ever used in the New York City high school system are being thrown open to thousands of pupils, semester after semester, as basic reading in their biology classes, AFRO investigations this week revealed.

The textbook is "The Races of Man," and its author is Robert Bennett Bean, a professor of anatomy.

Its contents can put to shame Hitler's master-race theories, and its aim is ostensibly to defame and vilify the colored race.

White pupils studying its distortion of facts can't help but emerge from the classrooms as proponents of the "white supremacy" ideology and future Ku Kluxers; while colored boys and girls are hard put to maintain a semblance of human dignity.

From beginning to end, this 134-page book seeks to insult the race, physically and mentally.

Anyone not knowing the facts would be led to believe that colored people are savage animals who have no intelligence, no mental balance or stability, no ambition, no real love for art and the better things in life; and are carefree and undependable.

Illustrates Insults

The author illustrates his distortions with photos to show the difference between the two races.

On page 19, there is a picture of a gorilla's hand placed next to a colored man's hand, to show the similarity. This was reportedly taken by the Columbia University American Museum Expedition of 1929-31.

He goes on to say that colored people cannot smile the way whites do, and can only laugh grotesquely. There is a photo of a colored man which is captioned, "Laughing Negro."

Physical Distortions

"There is a marked difference in the facial expression from that of the white race," Bean points out.

"The neuro-muscular mechanism in the black race is less controlled, and when the nerve impulses, not so finely graded as in whites, reach the mimetic muscles, the latter are set into sudden, strong contractions of a primitive type.

"The bulky lips are pulled upward and outward, the large white teeth are exposed in contrast with the black face, and instead of a graded smile or laugh, we notice the broad grin characteristic of the black race."

Body Odors

Bean then goes on to describe the physical aspects of the colored race in contrast to whites, all aimed at showing the inferiority of the former. He describes colored as having only kinky hair in comparison with wavy hair for whites.

"The most narrow-headed people are the colored and Eskimos. The colored ear is the smallest and is irregular in contour, in comparison with the white ear.

"The odor of the body differs according to race. It is pungent in colored, and the white race can usually detect the presence of colored by the odor peculiar to their race."

Calls Women Ugly

Attempting to show that colored people are not civilized, he points out that psychoses, or abnormal mental conditions, are on the increase in the white race more than in colored, because this condition seems to be characteristic of civilization.

"The stature in the black race is very tall to very short, as in the Pygmies. The legs are relatively long, and torso relatively short. Legs are not as shapely as in the white race, and in colored women they are slightly stout, often lanky.

"The hands and feet of colored people are long, the arches are low, which often gives flat feet."

Maybe These Are Indians!

Where in the world did the author get these supposed facts? Even the white plantation owners of the pre-Civil War period would dispute him on the matter of physical proportions of colored women, alone.

What about Lena Horne, Hazel Scott, Moune . . . as well as countless hundreds of thousands of beautiful colored women in America and superbly proportioned men?

Bean goes on to say that the buttocks of colored people sometimes have a great protrusion backward which forms "like a shelf."

Anatomical Nonsense

"The nose is low and broad, and the nasal borders dull and sometimes in the form of gutters. Eyes are rather wide open, or bulging, the eye slit almost horizontal.

"The face and jaws project forward more than in whites. The lips are thick, excessively so, and the chin is small. The entire face projects forward, more than in whites."

Coming to the question of brains and emotions, Bean outdoes himself as a white "superrace" theorist. He says:

Charges Low I.Q.

"The size of the brain in the colored race is below the medium of whites. The psychic activities of colored are a careless, jolly vivacity, emotions and passions of short duration, and a strong and somewhat irrational egoism.

"Idealism, ambition and the cooperative faculties are weak. They love amusement and sport, but have little initiative and adventurous spirit.

"Within limits, the colored are rather artistic in music, but not intellectually so. They show some ability in pictorial, decorative and industrial art, but genuinely lack a steady application.

Low-Class Poetry?

"They have poetry of a low order," he finds, and "are rather free from lasting worries; are cursed with superstitions and fears."

Bean has completely chosen to overlook the tremendous strides in business, the professions and the arts made by colored people. Evidently, he believes the poetry of the late Countee Cullen is also of "a low order."

Attacking the race as a whole, and preaching a doctrine against better race relations, he says: "Their worst diseases come from sexual promiscuity, contact with the white race, and lack of acclimatizations."

Is That So?

Bean has pulled a boner here, because if, as he says, their worst diseases come from contact with the white race . . . then whites are already possessors of the diseases.

"There are two main types of colored people," he points out. "One is burly with unusually long arms, and the other is slender with unusually long legs."

The author has gone out of his way to look for the extreme. He believes in no middle way.

Fears Amalgamation

Doing himself proud, he finishes his book by saying: "Wherein people have mingled, they have mixed ultimately. Such will probably result in the United States. Colored people will probably disappear as such by amalgamation."

Bean undoubtedly chooses this way out for the future of the colored race.

The author has also written several other works, including "The Peopling of Virginia," "The Racial Anatomy of Philippine Islanders," and other papers on the subject of anatomy.

From Ole Virginny

He is listed in "Who's Who" as being born in 1874 in Gala, Botetourt County, Va.; has been a professor of anatomy, University of Virginia, since 1916; and president of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. His home is in Virginia.

"Races of Man" was copyrighted in 1932 by the University Society, Inc., N.Y.C.

14-Year-Old Poison

Its poison has filtered into the minds of high school pupils for the past 14 years. It is inconceivable how better race relations can come, as well as a genuine democracy, and full rights for peoples of all races in America while this brand of Hitlerism prevails in our city schoolrooms.

How can we expect our occupation forces to re-educate the German mind, while at the same time, we teach our own children the same dogma that we fought against; and sacrificed our husbands, sons and relatives on world-wide battlefronts so that it would be eliminated from the face of the earth?

51b 1946

GETS $2,500 AWARD FOR RACIAL STUDIES

Dr. Ruth Fulton Benedict Honored at Conference of University Women

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 11—Dr. Ruth Fulton Benedict, Columbia University anthropologist, who has used her scientific findings as an argument against racial discrimination received the $250 Achievement Award of the American Association of University Women at tonight's session of the State Presidents' Conference.

Dr. Benedict said she will use the award to carry forward the special type of reseasearch which she has been engaged in since the first World War. She uses the approach that populations, like individuals, behave according to the circumstances and environment under which they develop.

Dr. Benedict's racial researches served during the war to guide morale and propaganda offensives both in Europe and Asia. She said she will use the same approach to develop materials out of which genuine cooperation among the peoples of the world would be possible.

Her published works include, "Patterns of Culture," "Race: Science and Politics," and "Races of Mankind," written with a collaborator. Her "Patterns of Japanese Culture" will be published in the fall.

Role of ollege Trained

The State AAUW presidents considered the role of college-trained women in solving present-day problems. Dr. Helen C. White, AAUW president, moderator of panel, said.

"Great strikes, a dramatic characteristic of our lives, are really an evidence of progress."

She contended that the educated reaction to the conditions of life of a coal miner, is that they do not come up to the American standard and that they must come up to the standard.

She added, "That is not an evidence of failure. It is an evidence of a tremendous success and we must regard it as such."

Dr. White also stressed the importance of "the free man's use of his free time," saying that it should not go to "frivolous dissipation" nor to "commercial exploitation" but for "cultivation of the spiritual potentialities."

Dr. Mabel Newcomer said that women are most concerned in the economic convulsions which have followed war—they are first to lose their jobs and they are more interested than men in the general welfare.

HONORED BY WOMEN

Dr. Ruth F. Benedict

Dr. Newcomer added that women also are afraid of controversial issues and unwilling to apply the remedies that would bring results that they seek.

These she enumerates as follows:

That no one has to suffer, that everyone is to have security, that everyone is to have medical care, that everyone is to have opportunity.

She urged courage to face criticism and to work harder, warning, "with an atom bomb hanging over our heads there isn't time to solve these problems in a leisurely fashion."

Home "Trivia" Considered

Miss Malvina Lindsy of The Washington Post, columnist on subjects of interest to women, urged college-trained women to "rise and slay the dragons of drudgery and trivia." She described women as enmeshed in limitless details in homes which still are in effect "millions of little individual factories which mass production hasn't even reached."

She suggested setting up a national committee of women to "move in on the domestic help situation, a field in which women are both the employers and the employed."

Dr. Laura Zirbes of the University of Ohio spoke of antiquated schools and teacher shortages and said anywhere college-trained women looked they would find work waiting in the schools.

Judge Lucy Howorth of the Veterans Administration protested the quota system which keeps down the enrollment of women in professional schools. She urged that women actively enter politics and become officeholders so as to exert influence in national affairs.

Millions of Americans, Supposedly White, Have Mixed Blood—Editor

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-3-46

Thousands Cross Color Line Yearly to Aid Economic Status; New Race 'a Coming Seen

CHICAGO (ANP).—"It is now estimated that there are at least between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 persons in the United States, supposed to be white, who actually possess colored blood"—a very conservative estimate.

This is revealed by Herbert Asbury, associate editor of Collier's, in the current issue of the national weekly magazine.

Based on the studies of census figures, vital statistics, immigration records, and studies by laboratory scientists, other revelations in the article, "Who Is a Negro?" are:

Many Pass Yearly

"Authorities now generally agree that between 15,000 and 30,000 persons classed as colored go over to the white side every year, although a few investigators have placed the annual migration as high as 200,000.

"If the estimates of the number of colored people who pass annually are even approximately correct, they mean that more than 2,000,000 persons with colored blood have crossed the line since the end of the Civil War."

Admitting that there is some basis for the theory that the colored American—like the colonials of England—will be ultimately absorbed by the whites, the article points out that:

New Race 'a Coming

"Virtually every scholar who has studied the problem of racial relations has speculated upon what the mingling of races in the United States will mean in the future.

"Many believe that the colored man eventually will be absorbed, assuming that there is no further colored immigration, and thus assist in the creation of a new American race which will be somewhat darker than the present white population.

"Dr. Edward M. East has predicted that the pure colored American will gradually die out.

Mr. Asbury quotes two eminent authorities on the question of ultimate absorption, Dr. Caroline Bond Day of Atlanta University and James Bryce.

"The grim joke of the whole matter," wrote Dr. Day in the famous Harvard African Studies, "is that for 150 years and more he (the colored man) has been absorbed, and his descendants are constantly rubbing elbows with some of the very ones who are discussing them."

Mr. Bryce said in The American Commonwealth that "whoever examines the records of the past will find out that the continued juxtaposition of two races has always been followed by the disappearance of the weaker or by the intermixture of the two."

Modification Cited

The article emphasizes that: "Supporters of the theory of ultimate absorption point out that, from an anthropoligical point of view, and in the social sense as well, the colored man has already been absorbed in Mexico, and that the process is well under way in Brazil and other countries.

"And it is a historical fact that during the 17th century large numbers of colored people were absorbed by the white population of England, and that no trace of them remains.

"There seems to be ample evidence that some two-thirds of the colored Americans have been modified by white blood. Some anthropologists contend that less than ten per cent of colored Americans have no white blood."

Myth Exploded

On the question of offsprings the article declares that, contrary to common belief, a man or woman of little colored blood cannot have a child of obvious colored blood.

"Eminent American geneticists and anthropologists," states Mr. Asbury, "agree that the tale of the white couple and the black baby has a fatal flaw. It could not possibly happen.

"If such a child should appear, there are three explanations: (1) a miracle; (2) 'a fracture of the Seventh Commandment'; (3) both parties were really colored."

Color of Offsprings

Here is what, barring divine revocation of genetic laws, will result from unions of whites, colored and mixed bloods, the article advises:

"1. If one of the partners to such a union is pure white, it is impossible for the child to be darker than the darker of its parents. The chances are very great that it will be lighter.

"2. If both parents have colored blood, whether they know it or not, there may be some accentuation of colored characteristics in the child. But this is not likely and in any case will be slight.

"If the parents have been able to pass for white, the child can probably do so, too.

Hooton Quoted

"3. If both parents are mulattoes, quadroons or octoroons—the child may be darker than either. But in all likelihood, it will not be black.

"Dr. Ernest A. Hooton (professor of anthropology at Harvard University) has stated his opinion that 'Negroid features seem to be attenuated, rather than intensified, by successive generations of inbreeding of mixed types . . . White features seem to gain on Negroid features.'"

Economic Necessity

Mr. Asbury declares that colored people emphasize that they do not "pass" because they consider "the white man a superior being, but because of the obvious social and economic advantages to be gained . . .

"And, contrary to general belief, those who attempt to pass are seldom exposed by others."

Passers Are Leaders

Hundreds of prominent American men and women, including physicians, scientists and public administrators, who now live as whites, are actually partly colored, it is pointed out.

By an ironic working of the jim-crow laws, it is reported that "many colored persons are compelled to pass in the South, at least temporarily."

"It is not at all uncommon for a light-skinned colored man to be ordered out of the jim-crow section of a railroad coach, bus or trolley car, and compelled to sit with the whites."

Expert Avers Whites Won't Absorb Negro

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
Sat. 8-31-46

The contention that U. S. whites will eventually absorb the nation's Negroes—as Italy, Mexico and Portugal have done—is disputed by Sociologist John H. Burma of Grinnell college. Holding that authorities exaggerate, Burma declared in an article in the American Journal of Sociology recently that the number of Negroes passing as whites is much smaller than what it is believed to be.

The sociologist disputed the claim made by Herbert Ashbury in last week's issue of the Collier magazine that "there are at least between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 persons in the U. S., supposed to be white, who possess Negro blood . . . to 14 years in 1900 grew by 170,000 in 1900 grew by 170,000 not be used to determine the number of Negroes who pass.

The study of 346 mulatto families therefore Negroes who pass are made by Sociologist Caroline Day seldom detected. Other studies each year about 20,000 Anthropologists is a more reliable index of Negro and geneticists disregard the theory unaccountably disappearing, the Grinnell sociologist of an atavistic black baby, holding the census statisticians were Day is said to have found that if one of the parents is pure conclusion was that Negroes that 10 percent of these families become native whites. had members who had passed. both have Negro blood, the baby Burma's recent bringing figures from these estimates may be slightly darker than its census analysis up to that there are about 2,750 passing parents, but that chances are that after 1910 there each year, bringing the present to against it. rise in native white total to something like 110,000 all. At present intermarriage is legal and he concluded the in 18 states, making Negro passing

There are no telltale Negroid features that a generous mixture of Caucasian genes will not erase.

easier, but Sweden's Gunnar Myrdal, authority on U. S. Negroes, believes that absorption of Negroes by whites is unlikely because of a decline in the number of mulattos, and Negro inbreeding, which makes white-blooded Negroes darker and levels the race at a middling brown.

PASSING

The Chronicle Detroit, Mich.

The sensational article on "Who is a Negro" by Herbert Asbury in Collier's magazine two weeks ago, presents one of the most ridiculous aspects of race prejudice in our country. It is a subject, incidentally, which a great many Negroes and practically all whites prefer not to discuss. Mr. Asbury, of course, told us nothing new, and as a matter of fact we could tell him a few things. If Negroes really told all the secrets they know about their brethren going across the color line there would be great "scandals" in every profession and field of endeavor including the federal government. *Sat. 8-10-46*

Mr. Asbury has done a public service, however, by exposing the futility of erecting iron-clad barriers against Negroes, particularly when a Negro is defined as a person having one drop of colored blood. The whites are able to draw a color line in America but they waited three centuries too late to draw a blood line. The most eminent anthropologists agree that less than one-fourth of American Negroes are of pure-blooded African descent. Shameful or not, this is a fact and there is no use ignoring facts.

The most interesting aspect of this hybridity of the American Negro is that practically all of the miscegenation occurred in the Southland, the last place on earth where one might expect it. In the North where inter-marriage is legal, there is far less inter-mixture than in Dixie. If any proof is needed that the racial barriers are a downright fraud, this is it. The Southern demagogues who shout that God made us so different have done little to discourage their brethren from messing up God's handiwork.

Another freakish twist to this miscegenation business in the South is the fact that it was, and still is, the "quality white folks" who seem to be most "democratic" after sundown. The poor, ignorant whites were taught to hate so well that they stuck to their incestuous habits. Thus if there is any such thing as superior and inferior blood, which there isn't according to the scientists, the Negroes who were "tampered" with have some highbrow kinfolks.

For a time in our history, some Negroes tried to ape white society by drawing a nebulous color line within the race. There were blue-veined societies in the South and the president of one Southern college threatened to break up a girl's club because the club would not admit a member who could not pass. There were even blue-veined churches and only "passable" Negroes could join. This nonsense, however, did not last long. They discovered that a prejudiced white person hated a light Negro as much if not more than a dark one. Thus the fair Negroes found they either had to leave the race entirely or get in the boat with the rest of us and raise hell about discrimination.

Some of the Negroes who passed over tried to cover up their identity by becoming rabid Negro baiters. Lawrence Dennis, the pro-fascist writer, who was called colored by Reader's Scope magazine not long ago, may be a case in point. We heard the story years before Reader's Scope magazine printed it, but we did not have the facts. Still other Negroes who pass have tried to ignore the whole race issue. The few who pass and continue to live in the South have in some cases acted as a fifth column among the whites and have tipped Negro leaders off on coming vents. One Negro State college president got all the money and information he wanted because his "white cousin" was a power in the state legislature.

Segregation and all the techniques of racial separatism are unnatural and artificial barriers which can be maintained only because they are deliberately promoted. Scientists have shown that children have no innate prejudices and in countries where prejudice is not promoted, such as Brazil, there is no racial friction and violence. The color and blood barriers which divide and cripple our national life are man made and they must be destroyed. When Pope Pius XII spoke of the "common physical origin of all men" in his recent talk to a group of Negro newspaper publishers he put his finger on a great truth. It is blasphemous for Southern demagogues to hold God responsible for the mess they have made of "race relations."

Millions With Negro Blood Pass As Whites In The U. S.

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Friday

Between five and eight million people in the United States having Negro blood are known as whites and form 10,000 to 30,000 Negroes "pass over" th the white side each year, so that there is some basis for the theory that the American Negro like the Negroes of England will be ultimately absorbed by the whites.

This is revealed by Herbert Asbury, associate editor of Collier's on the basis of studies of census figures and studies by laboratory scientists, in the current issue of the national weekly. The article also declares that, contrary to common belief, a man or woman of little Negro blood cannot have a child of obvious Negro blood.

7-21-46

Eminent Americans genetisist and anthropologists "agree that the tale of the white couple and the black baby has a fatal flaw," the Collier's article declares. "It could not possibly happen. If such child should appear, there are three explanations: 1) a miracle; 2) 'a fracture of the Seventh Commandment'; 3) both parties were really Negroes.

RESULT OF UNION

"Here is what, barring divine revocation of genetic laws, will result from unions of whites, negroes and mixed-bloods," the article continues:

"1. If one of the partners to such a union is pure white, it is impossible for the child to be darker than its parents. The chances are very great that it will be lighter.

"2. If both parents have Negro blood, whether they know it or not, there may be some accentuation of Negro characteristics in the child. But this is not likely, and in any case will be slight. If the parents have been able to pass for white, the child can probably do so too. *7-26-46*

"3. If both parents are mulattoes, quadroons or octroons—the child may be darker than either. But in all likelihood it will not be black. Dr. Ernest A. Hooton (professor of anthropology at Harvard University) has stated his opinion that 'Negroid features seem to be attenuated, rather than intensified by successive generations of inbreeding of mixed types..... White features seem to gain on Negroid features."

The article declares that Negroes emphasize that they do not "pass" because they consider "the white man a superior being, but because of the obvious social and economic advantages to be gained. And contrary to general belief, Negroes who attempt to pass are seldom exposed by other Negroes."

LIVE AS WHITES

Hundreds of prominent American men and women, including physicians, scientists and public administrator are said tolive as whites but to be actually part Negro.

7-26-46

"Supporters of the theory of ultimate absorption point out that from an anthropoligical point of view, "many white Negroes are compelled and the social sense as well" the article says," the Negro has already been absorbed in Mexico, and that the process is well under way in Brazil and other countries. And it is a historical fact that during the 17th century large numbers of Negroes were absorbed by the white population of England and that no trace of them remains."

By an ironic working of the Jim Crow laws, it is reported that

MOSCOW (ANP)—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Nikolai Mikhluk-Maklai, eminent Russian scientist who devoted his life to disproving the "racial superiority" theory, was observed here last week.

Prof. Gee Schmidt, writing in a local newspaper, recalled that the scientist spent years in the South Pacific islands studying varied races to prove false the theory that certain biological conditions are connected with cultural development of whole groups of people.

He successfully upset the claim that people can be divided into higher and lower races. His immovable conviction was that there are no "lower or higher races," which is a part of the present Soviet philosophy.

Sat. 7-27-46

Russia Honors Scientist Who Disproved Race Theory

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

51b 1946

Passers

Time magazine

Will U.S. whites eventually absorb the nation's Negroes—as Italy, Mexico and Portugal have absorbed theirs? thought James Bryce, and so, for more than a generation, have thought many sociologists. "It is now estimated," wrote Author Herbert Asbury in *Collier's* last week, "that there are at least between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 persons in the U.S., supposed to be white, who possess Negro blood. . . . Authorities generally agree that between 15,000 and 30,000 . . . Negroes go over to the white side every year."

New Yorker N.Y. Mon. 12-16

Author Asbury's conclusions are disputed by Sociologist John H. Burma of Grinnell College, who thinks the "authorities" exaggerate. In the *American Journal of Sociology* he argues that the number of Negroes passing as whites is much smaller.

Facts about Negro "passing" are understandably hard to come by. Guesstimates have depended largely on a pioneering study made in 1921 by Duke University Sociologist Hornell Hart.

Analyzing the U.S. census, he discovered an odd discrepancy in the population of native whites: between 1900 and 1910 the group which was aged 10 to 14 in 1900 somehow grew instead of shrinking. When deaths and emigrations were totaled and deducted, the group mysteriously gained 170,000 in population. Other studies showed that every year some 20,000 Negroes unaccountably disappeared from the census statistics. The obvious explanation: the Negroes had become native "whites."

Time Mag. 12-16

Recently Grinnell's Burma brought the Hart census analysis up to date (1940). He found that after 1910 there was no such rise in the native white population as Hart observed. His conclusion: the figures of the Census Bureau cannot be used to shed any light on the number of Negroes who pass.

Fathers & Sons. A much more reliable index of Negro passing than Hart's, Burma thinks, is a study of 346 mulatto families made by Sociologist Caroline Day. She found that 10% of these families had members who had passed. Estimating that 40% of the 2,750,000 U.S. Negro families are comparable to Dr. Day's group (in their proportion of white blood), Burma figured that there are some 110,000 passers all told. His estimate of the number passing each year: 2,750.

Negroes who pass are seldom detected; there are no telltale Negroid features that a generous mixture of Caucasian genes will not erase. Anthropologists and geneticists pooh-pooh the bugaboo of an atavistic black baby. If one of the parents is pure white, the baby cannot be darker than the darker parent; if both have Negro blood, the baby may be slightly darker than its parents but the chances are against it.

Time Mag. 12-16

Today racial intermarriage is legal in 18 states, and Negro passing is becoming easier. But the No. 1 authority on U.S. Negroes, Sweden's Gunnar Myrdal, thinks that amalgamation of U.S. whites and Negroes is highly unlikely, because of: 1) a decline in the number of mulatto bastards, who were the products of much blood-mixing in the 19th Century; 2) Negro inbreeding, which will make white-blooded Negroes darker and level the race at a middling brown.

MEN ARE MEN

Defender

All Peoples 99.44% Alike

Chicago, Ill.

By ENOCH P. WATERS, JR.
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

All Caucasians are not white. Some, like the Hindus, are darker than many Negroes.

All human beings are much more alike than different, the similarities of peoples being in about the same percentage as the advertisd purity of a certain brand of soap, ninety-nine and forty-four hundredths.

Sat. 11-23-46

There is no Jewish race. They, too, are Caucasians.

In these brief, illuminating statements, Dr. Wilton Marion Krogman, president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, Friday set out to blast some of the misconceptions that have given rise to racism in the world.

Continuing, he declared:

Man is the most mixed—or to use Bilbo's word, "mongrelized"—animal in the animal kingdom.

Except superficially, there are no biological differences between races, or nationalities.

Differences Individual

There are no structural differences in the brains of peoples of different races, and hence no basis for declaring the brains of one group superior or inferior to the brains of another.

The chief differences in human beings are individual and not racial.

These and hundreds of other similar facts—and accepted as such by he world's greatest physical anthropologists—that are either unknown to or ignored by leaders of hate cults, cast the brotherhood of man that is a biological fact, into the realm of social theory.

U. of Chicago Professor

As professor of anatomy and physical anthropology at the University of Chicago, Dr. Krogman has made a study of man that reaches back as far as there is evidence of his existence on this earth.

In addition to being the beneficiary of the knowledge accumulated by those who preceded him in this field of research, having exchanged views with leading contemporary scholars, and having himself examined hundreds of bodies, and parts of bodies in an effort to arrive at the truth, Dr. Krogman knows pretty well what he's talking about.

The more he learns about races and peoples, the more evident it becomes that racists ar the spawn of ignorance.

Bilbo, Talmadge, and Rankin, blatant mouthpieces of American racism, are exhibiting their ignorance of scientific fact when they declare one racial group to be superior to another, or foster segregation on the basis that races are different and perhaps even incompatible, because actually no races exist.

Can't Define Race

Dr. Krogman claims that no satisfactory definition of a race has ever been conceived, because the physical traits commonly used to identify a race overlap.

It was in support of this that he pointed out that dark Caucasians and Negroes are sometimes indistinguishable by any yardstick that science has devised.

The danger of attempting to classify peoples was illustrated only recently when a Florida deputy shot a "Negro" and discovered he had killed a Dominican, Jose Adrian Seijas, nephew of President Trujillo, of the Dominican Republic.

11-23-46

Reduced to its simplest form, about all a physical anthropologist can say about the subject with any degree of certainty is that all men are men, and that the apparent differences are superficial and inconsequential.

51b 1946

ROGERS SAYS:

Alleged Endorser of Nazi Theories Heads Department At Howard University

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-12-46

CERTAIN documents reaching me a few days ago reveal what is definitely a "believe it or not," that is, a professor with a Nazi bias teaching Negro youths in a Negro university. He is Tage U. H. Ellinger, head of the Department of Zoology at Howard University.

In 1939, Professor Ellinger went to Germany and in an article, "On the Breeding of Aryans," (Jour. of Heredity, April 1942), tells of his visit to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Anthropology and Eugenics, headed by Dr. Eugen Fischer, who did much work among the mulattoes of South Africa. At this institute, he met Dr. Abel, whose principal work was "in connection with the racial policy of the Nazi Government," which Professor Ellinger explains "is entirely a large-scale breeding project with the purpose of eliminating from the nation the hereditary attributes of the Semitic race."

Mr. Rogers

Such "hereditary attributes," Ellinger says, "are a matter of common knowledge. Anybody, he says, can "immediately recognize many Jews by simply looking at them . . . the Jew has a number of characteristic bodily features not often combined in a non-Jew or 'Aryan.'" He thinks, therefore, that it "becomes a matter of keen but fairly simple analysis to determine exactly what these Jewish features are, expressed quantitatively in numbers, measurements and weights." He adds that this Nazi institute has accumulated "an amazing amount of unbiased information" dealing "with such features as the position of the ears, the shape of the nostrils, etc." all of which, according to Ellinger, add up to "considerable likelihood of being right whether this person has Jewish ancestors or is a straight descendant from old man Wotan."

• • •

NOW ALL of this is some of the worst Nazi hogwash because Judaism is very definitely a religion and not what is known as "race." One might as well define by "race" what a Christian or a Moslem is. I have seen Jews of many "races," some of whom were coal-black and others very blond, and whose features were far more "Aryan" than Hitler's. It happens that one of the most violent anti-Semites I have ever met, whom, I had immediately taken for a Jew by his features and his surname, which was "Abraham," turned out to be an Arab. He told me that he and his family belonged to an old generation of Arabs and had always opposed Jews. In Morocco, North Africa, and Egypt, I saw many whom I took for Jews but were not Jews.

As for the white Germans, they, too, are a very much mixed, with considerable Mongolian strain and not a little Negro one, too. The German Jews, too, are greatly mixed, having some Oriental and Negro strain, but being predominantly Caucasian or "Aryan." In other words, in the white man's lands, the Jews are white; in the black man's land, they are black, and so, also, in the brown man's land. The Jews of Jamaica, West Indies, for instance, are mostly mulattoes. It is, therefore no cause for surprise that the editor of the Journal of Heredity, himself, calls Ellinger's belief "obvious naivita, and Professor Goldschmidt calls it "a naive paean of praise for what others consider to be one of the worst cases of Nazi prostitution of science." Dr. M. F. Ashley Montagu, author of "Man's Most Dangerous Myth, the Fallacy of Race," says of Ellinger's article, "What is amazing about this statement to a physical anthropologist is that it can be made outside of Nazi Germany in the year 1942!"

• • •

OF COURSE, Ellinger expresses some sympathy for the victims of Nazi racism and dislike for what he saw in the Nazi factory of racial bias but the important point is he agrees (so it definitely seems to me) that "Jewish characteristics" should be wiped out and along with that the Jewish mind. Now there can be no denying that, speaking broadly, there is a Jewish mind, just as there is an American, or English, or French, or American Negro, mind, all of which have arisen as the result of environmental conditions. But let us, if we could, start changing the Jewish mind, in toto, then after that why should we not go on to change that of the American, English, French, Spaniard and so on until we reduce humanity into imbecilic monotony. Certainly the minds of all peoples and faiths need improving, provided we do so only by a common system of ethics. Natuarlly Ellinger's Nazi leanings are manifest in the case of the Negro, too. In a letter written on the stationery of his department (a photostat of which I have) he definitely turns down the asking of Federal aid for research at the university saying that such would be a waste of taxpayers' money since. There simply is no young generation of negro biologists competent to assist in research work." Get that! No young generation of Negro biologists competent! Spoken like a true Hitler or Bilbo. Their kind was saying the same in slavery days, yet we had an Ernest Just, one of the greatest of all biologists.

• • •

HOW COULD Ellinger know that of the millions of young Negroes none will ever be a great biologist? Some more witchcraft.

Ellinger also spells Negro with a small "n." Now this seems a small thing but it is not. Since there has been so much discussion on the subject and nearly all publications now use a capital, it shows he is out of step.

It might be that Ellinger's students have no Dr. Just among them but it is clear that even if there were, he would not be able to perceive it since they would not share his "Aryan" bias. This matter of race can be as argumentative as theology at its worst. In any case the atmosphere of such a class room is bad for white students and worse for Negro ones. Ellinger ought to see the light or be made to go.

Walter White

People, Politics And Places

Defender Chicago, Ill.

A Contribution

THE READER'S DIGEST has made a superb contribution to its thirteen million purchasers and the many times that number of readers by digesting in its September issue one of the clearest refutations of racial "superiority" which has yet been written. No anthropologist of any standing during recent decades has failed to point out the falsity and absurdity of notions that brain size, skin color, thickness of lips or texture of hair has any provable relation to mental ability. But because their books and articles were too frequently written in verbiage intelligible only to themselves even in the case of Hooten of Harvard who wrote more understandably, few Americans ever knew those books and articles were written.

Sat. 10-5-46

In the meantime, the vast majority of people including many of those who were neither white, Gentile nor Protestant accepted with little question that an individual with a white skin, blue eyes and dolichocephalic head was ipso facto the superior being of the earth. It is out of such ignorance that an Adolph Hitler could convince his people of their "superiority" and plunge them and the rest of the world into a horrible war. But Ethel J. Alpenfels, Staff Anthropologist of the Bureau for Intercultural Education wrote simply and intelligibly for the Catholic World the article "Our Racial Superiority" which the Reader's Digest has made available to its vast audience. If you still cherish notions or superstitions of superiority and inferiority and believe that everything good in the world was created by what the late Charles Darwin used to call "noble Nordics" I beg of you to read Miss Alpenfels' article. If you believe that white people have large brains and are therefore superior, you will learn that Eskimos have the largest brains in proportion to body size and the Japanese average considerably larger brains than the white man. You will also learn that Dante had the smallest brain on record and that the largest brain ever taken from the human body was that of a congenital idiot.

Time To Learn

DO YOU, along with Bilbo, believe that whiteness of skin and purity of racial stock connote superiority? Then read about the Ainus, probably the whitest stock in the world, who live on reservations on a Japanese island who never bathe because they believe odor builds a bridge to heaven for them.

Do you believe that only white people are responsible for the things we consider as essential to civilization? Miss Alpenfels quotes Ralph Linton's typical day of a "100 per cent American":

"Dawn finds him in pajamas, a garment of East Indian origin. He glances at the clock (medieval European invention), and goes into the bathroom (porcelain from China, toothbrush from 18th-century Europe, soap from ancient Gaul, toilet from Roman original, razor an iron-carbon alloy from India).

"Breakfast brings before him developments from other ages and peoples—the fork (a medieval Italian invention), coffee (Abyssinian plant discovered by the Arabs), sugar (discovered in India), waffles (Scandinavian), butter (originally a Near Eastern cosmetic), bacon (pigs domesticated in southeastern Asia, smoked by process of northern Europe).

"So eventually he takes the train (English invention), and settles back to smoke (cigarette, Mexican ancestry) and read his paper (imprinted in characters invented by ancient Semites by a process invented in Germany on a material invented in China). Very likely, as he scans the news of the day, he thanks God (a Hebrew deity) in an Indo-European language that he is a 100 per cent (decimal system invented by Greeks) American (named after Amerigo Vespucci, Italian geographer)."

New Viewpoint

THE READER'S DIGEST has not always been as admirably an exponent of intelligence about race. Its pages once were studded with so-called Negro humor which invariably followed a stereotype of Negroes as being child-like in mentality, naive, addicted to superstition, convinced of white superiority and incapable of speaking any language except dialect. But an analysis of this humor was prepared and sent to the editors who immediately saw the point and deleted such "humor" from the magazine. The Digest continues to publish occasionally articles on the reconstruction period in the United States but with less frequency than was the case a few years ago.

Science and the Races

The News and Courier

To The News and Courier:

Seeing four races of men, science is wild to discover what lies behind them, but has only fossils and artifacts to guide the collecting of facts that bear. All the men (like Neandertal men) who preceded "Homo Sapiens" have left only fossil bones and stone artifacts. Science says it can draw no conclusions as yet and puts forth no theory as to equality of all men in the beginning. Birmingham, Ala.

But now, seeing four races of living men and knowing some of their history, and being able to study them closely, Science distinctly says that there are great inequalities, some structural, some moral and spiritual, and others again temperamental. Science attributes a great deal of the inequality to environment. Mon.

As to "controls" many are only mathematical and many matters allow no control at all.

As to the gaps between the four races as at present seen, it is extremely difficult to see any way of closing them. Education might close some of them. Each race excels in some features. The white race has been the most progressive so far, but the terrapin beat the rabbit, we may remember, and the white race is traveling so fast that it might break a leg some day—

Only 42% of Whites Aware All Blood Is Same, Despite Proof by Experts

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-4-46

Belief in Differences Found to Parallel Attitudes Regarding Jobs, Social Issues

DENVER — (Special) — Although most experts consider all human blood basically the same, admit they don't know—making allowances for "differentness" of colored blood. Twenty-seven per cent frankly believe that the white race is superior, and about one-third (31%) of whites in the United States have a mistaken idea regarding the "differentness" of colored blood.

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 9-30-46

There are plenty of "boobs" in the white race.

ROB'T W. BARNWELL.

Florence.

total of 58% either uninformed or misinformed on the question.

In contrast, only 42% are aware that all blood is essentially alike, according to nation-wide survey results released this week by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Denver.

Progress in 2 Years

When the same question was asked two years ago, however, only 36% of whites knew that colored and white blood were basically the same. (At that time, 32% answered "Different," and 32% said they didn't know.)

It is significant that 62% of persons with a college background, but only 45% of those who have attended high school and 31% of those who have never gone beyond the eighth grade indicate correct information on the point.

When the same question was asked of colored persons, 68%, on the basis of either knowledge or sentiment, answered that all blood is the same.

Parallel Other Attitudes

Information on the similarity of colored and white blood plasma seems closely related to other white attitudes toward colored people.

For example, among whites who know that all blood is alike, 60% think all should have equal employment opportunities, while of whites who think that racial differences are blood-deep, only 38% would give the same chance to all.

Likewise, of whites who see no differences in blood, 62% say they would be willing to be cared for by a colored nurse in a hospital, while of those insisting on differences, only 35% would accept a colored nurse.

"Races of Mankind" Cited

In the public affairs series pamphlet, "The Races of Mankind," Professor Ruth Benedict and Dr. Gene Weltfish of the department of anthropology, Columbia University, report that modern science has revealed as "pure superstition" the belief that blood constituency determines skin color, head shape, hair texture, or other physical and mental characteristics.

Pointing out that the four commonly known blood types all appear in the blood streams of the white, colored, Mongolian and all other races, the pamphlet states, "Today doctors do not 'type' blood for transfusion at all."

Same Plasma Used for All

"The red and white cells or corpuscles are removed, and the remainder is the same whatever race it comes from. The blood bank calls it plasma. It is dried and kept indefinitely.

"When needed for emergency transfusions, it is mixed with water and can save the life of any man or woman in the world. The same blood plasma is used to restore any man of any color who has been wounded in battle."

Some Recognize Proof

Whites who know all blood is identical occasionally comment: "Laboratory tests have proved that it is the same," "Doctors say so," or "The Bible says we're all created of the same blood."

Colored respondents are sometimes more explicit, the wife of a steel mill worker in Youngstown, Ohio, for instance, answering, "It's all the same; both colored and white people have all four types of blood."

Comments from the minority who think that blood differs indicate, in most cases, confusion and lack of information. Here are a few samples:

"Colored blood is the same except that it has more red corpuscles." "It's darker and thicker." "It has more pigment." "Colored blood is stronger." "It's more savage."

"Their blood is blue." A New York City landlord believes: "Colored blood is a little more primitive—a bit of the jungle." A Detroit housewife answers: "It must be different—colored are a different color, aren't they?"

In addition, it was revealed, some colored people are misinformed, too. Among the 17% who think their blood is different is the wife of a farmer near Texarkana, who says: "That's what makes colored people colored."

ROGERS SAYS:

"Who Is a Negro?" Is Question Difficult to Answer If Truth Is Told

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-17-46

SEVERAL readers have asked me what I think of Herbert Asbury's article, "Who Is a Negro?" in Collier's. One writer, in particular, Alponso Doctor, objected to it, saying that it means "Negro people want to be white." He also disagrees with Mr. Asbury that "the Negro race is cursed in the Bible." I think that Mr. Asbury's article, with certain exceptions, is a pretty fair statement of the case. He estimates that "at least between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 persons in the United States, supposed to be white, actually possess Negro blood." A caption reads, "2,000,000 U. S. Negroes have crossed the color line."

Mr. Rogers

Of course, there is absolutely no way of checking these or any other figures. But, if one goes by the laws of say, Virginia, which rules that the remotest degree of Negro strain makes one a Negro, then the number must be many times that given by Mr. Asbury.

I give my reasons. Probably not less than four million Negroes know at least one "Negro" who is "passing." I have met hundreds in my time and have counted not less than thirty of my own blood relatives who have done so or are doing so. Among them are eight of the younger generation, who positively do not know of their Negro strain, but like millions of other Americans, believe themselves to be "pure" white. I know these relatives of mine, whom I never meet, would be quite shocked to know that I am closely related to them. And what is true in my case, I happen to know is true of several other Americans.

* * *

BUT THAT is not all. The mixture of Caucasian, Indian and Negro in this country goes back 400 years. First the Indian and the Negro mixed, then these and their offspring mixed with the whites. I have given abundant proof of this from sources of the times in my "Sex and Race," vol. 2, and shall say no more about it here.

But there is more yet. Almost every white group that migrated to this country had once mixed with Negroes in the Old World, especially the Southern Europeans. As for the English, they had Negro slavery in England, itself, for 434 years and absorbed those blacks, not to mention a still earlier Negro strain mentioned by several English archaeologists. Anyone who has looked into the world mixture of "races" cannot help but agree with H. G. Wells when he says, "Everyone alive is, I am convinced, of mixed ancestry, but some of us are more white, some of us more Negro, some of us more Chinese."

I know several very prominent white Americans with features and even color, who are so Negroid, that if seen in a gathering of Negroes would be instantly taken for one. As for Negroes who are indistinguishable from white, millions of Americans know at least one. Several times I have talked with white Americans and taken them for Negroes. I met one such recently from Texas. It was only when he said he was a graduate of Princeton, from which Negroes are barred, that I knew he was known as "white."

* * *

MR. ASBURY thinks that more mulatto men than mulatto women "pass," and cites Charles S. Johnson of Fisk and E. B. Reuter in support. But here again we are in the dark. For more than a century there have been more Negro women than Negro men; but this is true of any people who receive little migration. It is true of the English, the French, the Germans, and now of the white Americans since immigration was cut down in 1934. In 1940, the census showed 308,576 more white men than white women. In 1946, there are over 2,000,000 more white women than white men. And this ratio will increase as it does in all older lands.

As regards the so-called curse of Ham, I was rather surprised to see Mr. Asbury drag it in. He quotes the Bible, Genesis 9:25, "Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall be unto his brethren." Now, who were the Canaanites? An Asiatic people with no connections with West Africa from where most American slaves came. The Canaanites lived in what is now Palestine. It seems that the ancient Hebrews, wishing to justify their seizure of Canaanite land, wrote that curse against him in their book of Genesis, which, after all, is mythology and of no more historical value than Greek, Roman, Egyptian, African or Hindu mythology, even though Christians swear by it.

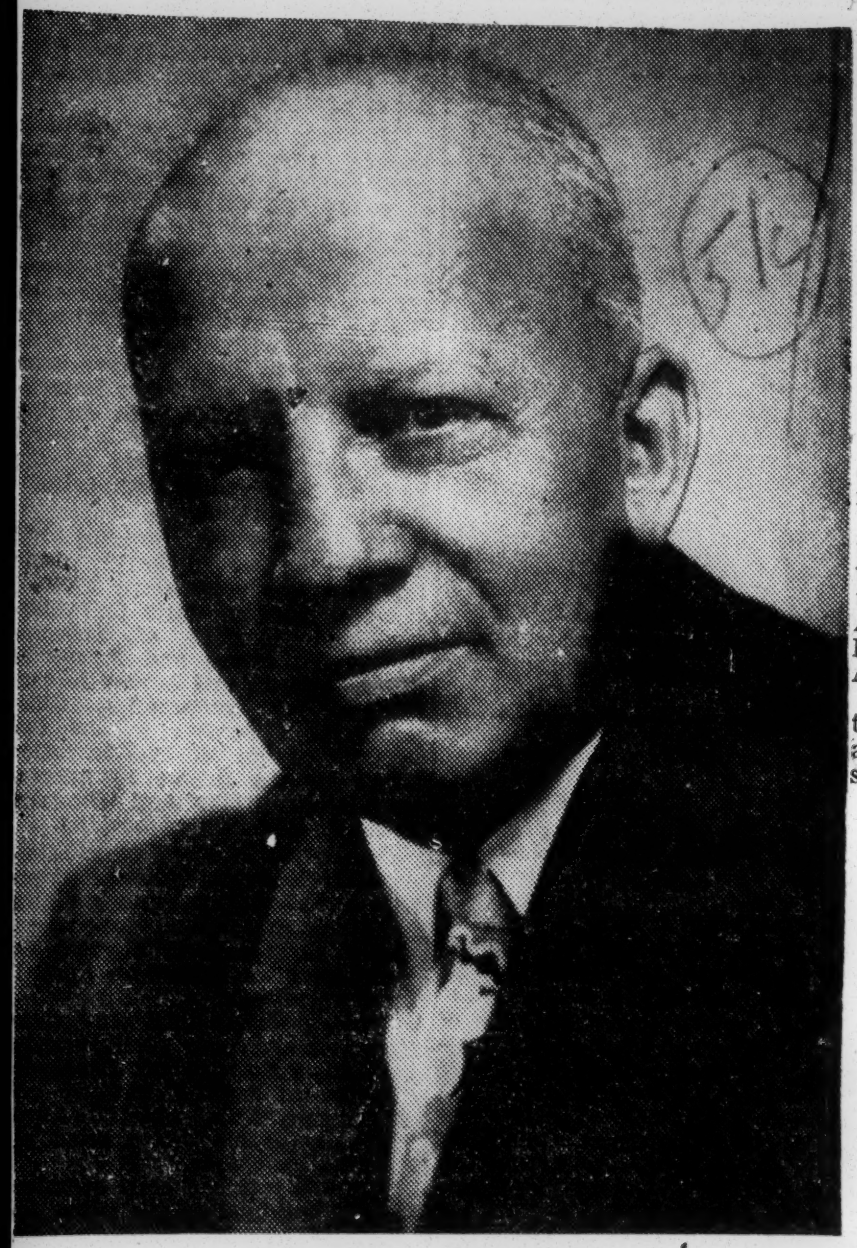
* * *

NOTE, ALSO, that though the "curse" was not placed on Ham, he is dragged in and mixed with his "son," Canaan and placed with Ham in the land of Egypt, where he never lived. Ham now becomes black, though Bible myths say no such thing. The result is that although the curse of Canaan-Ham is made in favor of "Shem," it worked in reverse and the sons of Shem became slaves to the sons of Ham, the Egyptians, for 430 years.

The "black" part of that story seems to have developed when the Jews, then living in Europe, and bleached from mixture with white people, tried to get even for their oppression by the dark-skinned Egyptians and made the mythical Ham black; that is, the color of the Egyptians. Louis Ginzberg, in his monumental work, "Legends of the Jews," has given the sources if this scrambled Ham-Canaan story. I have also analyzed it in my "Sex and Race."

And there is another side to that story. Winwood Reade and other explorers of Africa tell how the Negroes reverse the legend. They say that all men were originally black, but that when Cain killed Abel and God shouted at him, Cain turned white from sheer terror and so became the ancestor of the white race.

Cain was cursed, too, by God and a mark placed on him. Remember?



DR. CARTER WOODSON
Eminent historian and head of Associated Publishers, who this week triumphed in a tilt with Sen. Theodore "The Man" Bilbo, racist Senator from Mississippi. Woodson has refused Bilbo permission to quote any of the books of his firm for a forthcoming work entitled "Separation or Mongrelization—Take Your Choice."

History Study Group to Philly

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

The 31st annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will be held here Oct. 25, 26 and 27.

Mrs. Verona E. Beckett, the president of the Philadelphia Branch of the association, and Raymond P. Alexander, the chairman of the committee for the conference, are in charge of arrangements.

Scholars known to be among the best in the country will feature the discussion on what we teach concerning the colored American and its influence on Haitians, Mexicans and others of African extraction.

During 31 years the association has raised more than half a million dollars for extending such studies. Sat. 10-19-46

Historian Foils 'The Man' In Attempt To Distort Lincoln Stand On Negroes

Chicago Defender, Ill.

2-4-46

(Exclusive to the Defender)

NEW YORK—Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, the eminent historian, this week told the Defender that he recently refused Sen. Theodore "The Man" Bilbo, Mississippi racist, permission to distort a passage out of the educator's famous book, "The Negro In Our History."

Bilbo originally sent a young Negro messenger to Woodson's Washington office to pick up a copy of the history. The senator, it is reported, is a regular reader of books on, by and about the Negro.

Then the pro-fascist senator sent a letter asking permission to quote from Woodson's report on Lincoln's colonization policy. Woodson, a thorough reporter, quoted Lincoln in full, and showed the weakness of the Emancipator in the early part of his Presidency.

At that time Lincoln summoned certain Negro leaders to the White House and said, "And why should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? You and we are of different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason why we should be separated."

But, Dr. Woodson went on to explain in his history that Lincoln grew and developed rapidly thereafter. By the spring of 1865 Abe Lincoln was no longer speaking of colonization.

In the opinion of Dr. Woodson, Bilbo wished to lift Lincoln's quotation out of Woodson's book, pinning the quotation on a Negro leader, doubtless to indicate that this position had the support of either Woodson, or other Negroes in the past and today.

Refuses Permission Sat.

So the historian wrote a letter to Bilbo saying that he could not quote any Associated Publishers books for the Senator's forthcoming volume, "Separation or Mongrelization—Take Your Choice."

"Under no circumstances," the historian wrote, "would we permit you to quote from our publications anything to be used for the purpose described in your letter."

Dr. Woodson, now 71, still puts in an 18-hour work day at his various tasks in promoting books of Negro life and in advancing the work of the Association for Negro Life and History.

He declared that he sees great progressive changes in American life. The Negro, he reported, is gaining many positions of advantage in the South, and is growing in power at the ballot box. The historian recounted numerous incidents of a changing pattern of segregation in Washington even though, he said, the fundamental fact of discrimination in the capital of the nation continues to symbolize the whole coast to coast evil.

Woodson, like many other Negro leaders in the current period, declared that the two major parties were about bankrupt as institutions of progress, and he indicated that the major force for progress in the country was the northern wing of the Democratic party with its labor-liberal-left-Negro base.

Dr. Woodson spoke enthusiastically of his publishing firm, of new editions and new books constantly going to press and of an expected advertising campaign soon for some of Associated Publishers books. His own principal book, the one Bilbo wanted to quote from, has now entered its eighth large printing.

Mrs. Bethune Re-elected Study Association's Head

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-2-46

1 in 5 of Group's Soldiers in Civil War Died Fighting for Freedom, Historian Says

PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, widely known educator, was re-elected president of Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Saturday, at the business session of the organization at the Fellowship Commission Building, 260 S. 15th St.

Other officers re-elected by the organization, which closed its three-day, 31st annual meeting on Sunday, were Louis R. Mehlinger of Washington, secretary-treasurer and Dr. Carter G. Woodson, also of Washington, director of research.

Two were named council members. They are F. D. Moon of Oklahoma City and W. F. Savoy of Columbus, Ohio.

36,847 Died for Freedom

One of the highlights of the session was an address by Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Brooklyn author who declared that colored Americans played a prominent role in freeing themselves from bondage.

"Deaths among Federal colored troops consisting of 186,000 men equalled 36,847," he cited. "The ratio of mortalities was 47.06 per thousand greater than that of other volunteer troops.

"Their effort in the ultimate coin of blood and sacrifice of life in the war that resulted in their liberation from chattel slavery was greater than that expended by any other constituent of Lincoln's Army and Navy," he stated.

Dr. Woodson Speaks

In the opening session, Friday night, at Jones Tabernacle AME Church, Van Pelt and Diamond Sts., Dr. Woodson traced the history of colored Americans from the early days of this country until the present time.

Other speakers included Prof. Arthur N. Cook of Temple University, and Prof. N. A. Wieschhoff of the University of Pennsylvania.

The association, one of the oldest organizations of its kind, will meet next year in Oklahoma City

Negro History Week

afro American, Baltimore, Md

A paradox of the American way of life is the fact that this week has been designated as Negro History Week.

Some weeks ago, we pointed to an exploration of the possibilities of an annual Jewish Week along these same lines.

51c

Objective of such observances is to focus attention upon the contributions of minority groups to world progress—contributions either ignored or deprecated by the majority group in our population.

Sat 2-16-46

Originally, observance of Negro History Week was confined to colored Americans, but today, even in some of our Southern cities, there are whites sufficiently interested, even if selfishly, in filling in some of the blank pages of American history with the data obtained. This year, for the first time, white schools of Baltimore are joining the observance.

It will take a long while, but certainly there is hope that eventually the histories of tomorrow will contain the records of today just as they are, without deletion or expurgation. Until that day, we say more power to Dr. Carter G. Woodson and his aides in their campaign to make our contributions known and appreciated.

12 Negroes, 6 Whites On List Of Dr. Reddick

Atlanta, Ga

Daily World

Nationwide Poll Is Conducted By Schomburg Library

2-10-41

NEW YORK —(ANP) —Names of the 12 Negroes and the six white persons on the sixth annual Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1945 were announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public library as a feature of Negro History week.

Each year a nationwide poll is conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro literature of the New York Public library to determine those Americans, Negro and white, who have distinguished themselves during the past year in the effort to improve race relations in terms of real democracy. No attempt has been made to rank the names.

Dr. Reddick, who is curator of the Schomburg collection, said in the course of the anouncement that the efforts of those named "strengthen the foundations of national unity and lay a real basis for a cooperative world society."

WHITES 2-10-41

LT. GEN. JOHN C. H. LEE, who last March initiated the highly successful demonstration of racially mixed combat units on the Western front. 2-10-41

FRANK SINATRA, for his consistent fight against intolerance particularly among youth groups

JAMES GOW AND ARNAUD D'USSEAU, for their play, "Deep are the Roots."

"DUFFY'S TAVERN," weekly radio program, which again demonstrates that Negro actors may be featured in comedy without the use of jokes that are offensive to any racial group.

BRANCH RICKEY, owner of Brooklyn Dodgers, for breaking the unwritten color line in big league baseball by signing a Negro player.

NEGROES

DR. WILLIAM J. KNOX, who did important research at Columbia university on the atomic bomb project.

ATTY. CHARLES HOUSTON whose dramatic resignation from the FEPC board focused national attention on this critical issue.

ST. CLAIR DRAKE AND HORACE R. CAYTON, for Black Metropolis, the outstanding race relations book of the year.

RALPH J. BUNCHE of the U. S. State department, for his work as an unpublished expert on problems of colonial areas and the United Nations organization.

ATTY. LOREN MILLER, for his legal victories in the California courts against racially restrictive residential covenants.

DR HORACE MANN BOND, for his election as the first Negro president of Lincoln university (Pennsylvania.) 2-10-41

JACKIE ROBINSON, for becoming the first Negro to be signed by big league baseball.

STERLING BROWN, for his teaching and popularity as visiting professor of English at Vassar college.

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN, who is executive secretary of the National Council for a permanent FEPC has led the fight to mobilize civic and religious groups for fair employment practices.

LESTER B. GRANGER, executive secretary of the National Urban league, for his inspection tour of naval installations in the United States and the South Pacific, after which marked improvement was made in the navy's race relations policies.

ATTY. IRVIN C. MOLLISON for his appointment as the first Negro federal judge in the continental United States.

Davis Negro History Bill Is Council's First Action

Daily Worker

New York

The first legislation adopted by the City Council this year calls on Mayor O'Dwyer to proclaim the week of Feb. 10 to 16 Negro History Week. Introduced by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Manhattan Communist, the resolution was sent to the Mayor yesterday by an unanimous rollcall vote. 1-30-46

It advises the Mayor to call on schools, libraries and other public bodies and institutions to conduct special observances of Negro History Week through classroom lectures, displays, celebrations and other public functions.

Public knowledge of these contributions, the resolution adds, "is of great importance in bringing about sympathy and understanding and in minimizing the tensions and antagonisms which are stirred into racial conflict by spreaders of race hatred."

Davis, author of the resolution, was covering a speaking engagement in California when the rules committee reported it favorably on the floor for a vote. Minority Leader Genevieve B. Earle called for its adoption. It was adopted in a rapid roll call without debate.

Introduced during the session and sent to the rules committee was another measure by Davis to reiterate last year's Council action of supporting congressional bills for establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. It calls for an end of the Jimcrow filibuster against the FEPC.

Davis' bill to establish a committee on interracial and groups unity as part of the city government, which died in committee last year, was reintroduced and also sent to the rules committee. 1-30-46

Peter V. Cacchione and Davis, the two Communist Councilmen, joined with Laborites Eugene P. Connolly and Michael J. Quill in sponsoring a tax program to raise $65,000,000. This program, which would eliminate subway fare increase and sales tax increases, went to the committee on state legislation.

Councilman Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat, had his resolution for an increase of subway fare to 8 cents referred to the committee on rules.

Two bills, one for improved protection of city employes and another providing for improvements in Fire Department qualification, were introduced by Councilman Quill.

Gov. Dewey Proclaims Negro History Week

New York Amsterdam News

2-16-46

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey last Thursday issued a proclamation setting aside the week of February 10 to 17th as Negro History Week, and at the same time paid high tribute to the race that "in these more than eight decades has made strides which many unthinknig people would have pronounced impos-sible."

Full text of the proclamation, issued at the Executive Chambers here, follows:

"Eighty-three years have passed since Abraham Lincoln issued his proclamation emancipating the American Negro. In these more than eight decades the race has made strides which many unthinking people would have pronounced impossible. Among them have been, and are, distinguished artists, scientists, soldiers and men of good will in all walks of life. 2-16-46

All this is illustrative of the manner in which an entire race has climbed from servitude and illiteracy. American Negroes today are an essential and integral part of the American scene. Their qualities as citizens may be judged from the fact that no American Negro has ever been so much as accused of treason to his country. In the most exacting of all wars, soldiers of color played a gallant part in the fight for liberty all over the world, fought as they have in all American battles since Bunker Hill.

It is fitting that the people of New York State should recognize and pay tribute to the achievements of the Negro race.

Now, therefore, I Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim the week of February 10th to 17th as Negro History Week and do hereby urge the people of the State of New York to observe it in appropriate manner.

DEAN DIXON

LUCKY ROBERTS

CAROL BRICE

HALL JOHNSON

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

GOV. DEWEY

Negro History Week

The Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Expressing full appreciation and support of Negro History Week, Feb. 10 to 17, 1946, the General Council of the International Workers Order, an interracial fraternal organization, adopted a resolution urging its lodges and membership to participate in Negro History Week activities and to mobilize for the struggle for equality and rights of the Negro people. 1-15-46

The IWO has more than 7,000 Negro members, having doubled its Negro membership in 1945. Campaigns have been undertaken recently in Harlem, N. Y. and Chicago to consolidate and increase the number of members and lodges in the Negro communities by the establishment of IWO cultural centers in those cities. In Harlem, the IWO Center has been occupied at 124 West 124th Street and being prepared for formal opening.

12 PAGE BULLETIN 1-15-46

A 12 page Negro History Week Bulletin is being printed for distribution among IWO lodges and community organizations as well as schools. The bulletin which was very popular in connection with 1945 Negro History Week observances, will contain many interesting historical features, including a calendar of selected events in Negro history; pictures of historical persons and events; data about Negroes in the war, in the armed forces and in trade unions; statements by Hollywood stars against discrimination, as well as statements by IWO nationality group leaders and prominent civic and labor leaders on the significance of Negro History Week.

The February issue of the IWO Fraternal Outlook will feature the struggle for equality and Negro rights.

Negro History

Washington Post Washington, D.C.

There is something anomalous about the designation of Negro History Week in the United States. For the history of American Negroes is the history of the American people—a history to which they have made rich and vital contributions. It is useful, however, to accord special recognition to the part they have played in the growth of this Nation—if only as an irrefutable answer to those who would deny them their just share in the heritage and the opportunities which they have helped to create. 2-15-46

From Peter Salem, a slave who won honor as a Minute Man at Bunker Hill, to Leonard Roy Harmon, a mess attendant on the USS San Francisco who deliberately exposed himself to enemy fire and gave his life to save wounded shipmates in the Pacific fighting of the last war, there have been individual Negroes distinguished for their valor and devotion in all the great stages of American history. And as a people they have participated unstintingly in all the trials and challenges which this country has overcome.

Negroes have been handicapped in participation in the intellectual and cultural life of this Nation. Yet their George Washington Carvers and their Charles Drews have given much to the advancement of science; their Phyllis Wheatleys and Paul Dunbars have enriched the arts; and theirs has been, of course, the most distinctive and indigenous contribution to American music. In education and Government, their participation in American life is happily expanding. No limit should be put upon it. Full opportunity must be open to Negroes not only because of their services to the American society, but because of the values which they can bring to it—and most of all because the cornerstone of this society is full opportunity for all. 2-15-46

Library of Congress to Hold History Exhibition

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.

In observance of Negro History Week, Feb. 10-16, the Library of Congress will hold an exhibition of books, prints, manuscripts and photographs assembled from its collections to show the increasing contributions of the colored people to American life, Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, announced last week.

The exhibition will emphasize four facets of racial life, one devoted to history, another to Tuskegee University and Booker T. Washington, another to colored Americans in war, and the last to our achievements in the arts.

Early History

The earliest account of the colored man to be displayed is a rare first edition of Captain John Smith's General Historie of Virginia, London, 1624, which first mentions him in the English colonies. Sat 2-16-46

The next earliest item is a Spanish court record of the mortgage of a servant to satisfy a debt in Spanish-controlled Louisiana in 1786.

Another interesting illustration

Other prints and recent publications were acquired by the Library of Congress in 1804 by the terms of the first bill, to accomplished by be freed in eleven years. The gress collections will further illustrate the history of slavery and of the same first bill is a court copy; the second is in Jefferson's own hand of the papers of Booker T. Washington, successor to President Jefferson as President. This man, John Freeman, was, a servant sold by the terms of the first bill, to Madison, successor to President.

A bill of sale for a servant to President Jefferson will be shown, another bill for sale of the slave trade is a daguerreotype of the crowded deck of a captured slave ship, published in Harper's Weekly in 1860.

Bill of Sale

Negro History Week

Louisville, Ky. Courier Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

I read a few days ago a letter in The Point of View written by Dr. Edward A. McDowell concerning Interracial Sunday, which will be observed on February 10. It is quite significant that the celebration of National Negro History Week opens on that same day. As Dr. McDowell stated, "Louisville Council of Churches and other organizations in Louisville interested in the promoting of good will between the races are very anxious that there will be a widespread observance of the day throughout the Louisville area." It seems that one important step which might be taken for promoting good will between the races would be that of studying the races impartially. Negro History Week would be a good time for such a study. 2-8-46

Negro History Week is not a week set aside for an extensive study of the Negro, a study which would cease at the close of the week, but rather it is a week to arouse interest in the study of the Negro and his achievements, which study might go on indefinitely. It is a week for paying homage to those Negroes who have lived and made their contributions to advancing civilization. It is a week for honoring those who have defended the Negro as he sought to find his place in this ever-changing society. It is a time for giving special aid to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History of which Dr. Carter G. Woodson of Washington, D. C., is director.

On Sunday morning, February 10, speakers will appear at various churches of the city to open the celebration. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Chestnut Street U.S.O. club a forum centering around achievements of Negroes will be held. Special attention is called to a public program a week later which will bring to a close the local celebration. This will be held on Sunday, February 17, at Quinn Chapel Church at 5 p.m., when Merl Eppse, head of the social science department of the Agricultural and Industrial State College of Nashville, Tenn., will speak.

Louisville. 2-8-46 MRS. MYRTLE B. CRAWFORD.

Negroes, Whites Are Honored

Daily Worker

Twelve Negroes and six whites have been named to the nationwide Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1945, as a feature of Negro History Week, Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public Library yesterday. 2-9-46

The efforts of those named, "strengthened the foundations of national unity and lay a real basis for a cooperative world society," Dr. Reddick, curator of the library's Schomberg Collection, said.

Among those named are, Lt. John C. H. Lee, who last March initiated the mixed combat units on the Western Front.

Others chosen were:

Frank Sinatra, because of a consistent fight against intolerance, among youth.

James Gow and Arnaud D'usseau, for their play, **Deep Are The Roots.**

Attorney Charles Houston, for his dramatic resignation from the Board of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. 2-9-46

Jackie Robinson, for becoming the first Negro to be signed by big league base ball.

Art Exhibit For Negro History Week

Daily Worker New York N.Y. 2-6-46

The RoKo Gallery, 51 Greenwich Ave., will observe Negro History Week with an exhibition of paintings and sculpture, beginning at 7:30 Sunday, Feb. 10, and continuing through Feb. 16, Jane Rogers, director of the gallery, announced yesterday. 2-6-46

Representative paintings and sculpture by leading Negro artists, and by white artists who have done creative work based upon the accomplishments and the struggles of the Negro people, will be exhibited.

A feature of the opening evening will be a benefit sale for the George Washington Carver School, when small paintings, water colors and drawings among the exhibits will be offered to the public. Fifty percent of the proceeds of such sales will go to the Carver School and 50 percent to the artist.

"Through this exhibition I hope that a broader awareness of the Negro's contribution to culture and society will result, manifesting itself in the active participation of large forces in joining the fight to end all discrimination and wornout prejudices," Miss Rogers said.

IWO Magazine Observes Negro History Week

By ANN SEYMOUR

The February issue of Fraternal Outlook, IWO monthly magazine, contains many features in relation to observance of Negro History Week.

The cover features a statement by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce.

Albert E. Kahn, co-author of the new book **The Great Conspiracy** has a short article on "Unity of Negro and Jew." Mr. Kahn is president of the IWO Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order.

The issue also contains articles by IWO Negro leaders, Mrs. Louise Thompson-Patterson and Sam Patterson, as well as material by Max Bedacht, General Secretary of the IWO.

DEMAND FOR BULLETIN

It took only two days to exhaust the supply of five thousand copies of the Negro History Week Bulletin issued by the IWO. The demand for thousands of additional copies is still mounting. No extra copies, however, will be available.

Dean Dixon, 1945 winner of IWO Lodge 500's Negro History Award for cultural achievement will speak at a Negro History Week meeting of the Workers Fellowship, Society for Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St. on Monday, Feb. 11, 8:30 p.m. Miss Lillian Hellman, the playwright and Sidney Walton, WHN commentator, will speak on the same program.

As a 1946 Negro History Week award, Lodge 500 will present the George Washington Carver School and the Institute for Jewish Studies student scholarships of $100 each. The award will be made at the lodge annual dance at Webster Hall on Saurday, Feb. 9. Kenneth Spencer, Mary Lou Williams, Josh White and other Negro headliners will entertain at this affair.

Bulletin Features Afro American History Week

Baltimore Md

NEW YORK — International Workers Order's current 16-page bulletin on Negro History Week features statements by President Truman and Henry Wallace, secretary of Commerce on the observance; greeting by prominent colored and white persons and pictures of colored celebrities.

The order is an interracial, labor fraternal benefit organization of general lodges and 14 nationality groups societies with a membership of 181,000 including 7,000 colored persons.

Democratic Featured

Sat 2-16-46

Among the bulletin features are pictures of 24 colored persons in the spotlight, summaries of historic contributions of colored people, an article on "Soviet Democracy" by Paul Robeson and quotations from Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt.

Those extending Negro History Week greetings were:

Malcolm Ross, FEPC chairman; Congressmen Adam C. Powell, Vito Marcantonio and Hugh DeLacy; Benjamin Davis, N.Y. Councilman; Channing Tobias, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Genevieve Taggard, poet; Ferdinand Smith, Langston Hughes and Albert E. Kahn.

Carter G. Woodson, Black Dispatch Apostle of Negro History Week

Oklahoma City Okla.

Sat 2-23-46

CHICAGO — (ANP) — If a race has no recorded history, its achievements will be forgotten and finally claimed by other groups" is the firm conviction of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder of Negro History week, according to an article by Derrick G. S. Davis, in New Vistas magazine for February. Such a forgotten race thus "becomes a negligible factor in the thought of the world and stands the danger of becoming exterminated," states Dr. Woodson.

The early life and struggle of the noted author, his efforts to secure an education, his teaching experiences, his writing, and his activities in promoting the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History which publishes the Journal of Negro History and the Negro History Bulletin, are reviewed in the article.

Sat 2-23-46

Race prejudice, based upon the idea that the Negro is inferior, grows naturally when the contributions of Negroes are overlooked, ignored, or suppressed by the white writers of history textbooks and by the teachers who use them, concludes the article, Negro History Week, established in 1926, is playing a vital role in calling to the attention of colored and white Americans the worthwhile contributions of the race.

TOP EDUCATION JOB FOR NEGRO URGED

New York Times N.Y.

Davis Calls on Mayor to Fill Vacancy on Board and 'Turn Proclamation Into Action'

Mon 2-18-46

Criticism of the "biased teachings" of some of the textbooks used in the New York City school system and a demand for a Negro representative on the Board of Education were made yesterday by Benjamin J. Davis Jr., a member of the City Council from Manhattan. He spoke at the ninth annual breakfast of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in the City Center Auditorium, 135 West Fifty-fifth Street, in observance of Negro History Week.

Eight hundred persons heard Mr. Davis read Mayor O'Dwyer's proclamation of Negro History Week, celebrated from Feb. 10 through yesterday. The proclamation declared that "the participation of the Negro people in the tragic struggle just ended and in the efforts now being put forth to build a greater and finer America and a happier world for all people regardless of race, creed and color is known to all."

Mr. Davis, who expressed disappointment because the Mayor did not appear at the meeting, commented that "proclamations and resolutions are very beautiful but they are becoming monotonous, and they don't take the place of action."

Removal of Textbooks

"In keeping with such a resolution," he said, "it becomes the immediate duty of the Board of Education to remove every anti-Negro, every anti-Semitic textbook now being used.

"Let the Mayor turn his proclamation into action for real equality and democracy by seeing that a Negro is appointed to the vacancy in the Board of Education. Certainly there are plenty who are qualified, and there hasn't been a Negro board member in over twenty-five years."

Dr. Joseph C. Noethen, assistant superintendent of the city educational board, agreed that certain textbooks, particularly in the social sciences, were inadequate.

Governor Dewey's proclamation giving State recognition to Negro History Week was read by Mrs. Florence Henderson of the breakfast committee. Mon 2-18-46

War in Africa Seen

The reluctance of European powers to abandon colonialism and to grant freedom of government in Africa will lead to the third great war, which will be fought in Africa between Europeans and Africans, adopt the orthodox necessary, method of gaining independence." in the opinion of Etuka Okala, a Nigerian educator and author now studying at Columbia University. Mr. Okala urged that Africa be considered a member of the family of nations rather than a social outcast, suppressed by color distinction and economic barriers, because "Africa contains the retributive potentialities of a hurt child who is growing quickly, and will, if

Negro Life and History, and origi- George Washington Carver School tory Week, in hisand the Institute for Jewish Studies nator of Negro History or their outstanding work in the current issue of "The Negro History Bulletin," lists the IWO among the ... the interracial groups (which) ... promise to be very helpful in observance of Negro History February 10 to 17. The Lincoln Scholarships, made this week announced the awards of $100 scholarships in conjunction with Negro History Week. IWO Lodge Lauded In History Bulletin

Carter G. Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study of Negro History, will this year go to the

51c 194

Yes . . . WE ALL TALK

The Courier By MARCUS H. BOULWARE

CAN WE ABOLISH THE WORD 'NEGRO'?

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-8-46

Recent correspondence brought me a folder, which is distributed by The Research Council of The Truth Seekers Liberal Church, Chicago 15, Ill., stating: "Let us eliminate the word . . . 'Negro' . . . The objective of this Church Council is to eliminate the word Negro and have it expunged from print. The folder further stated that the word is "a misnomer, a myth; it was coined for a stigma—it must be eliminated."

Quoting further from the folder, one reads: "We, the members of the Research Fellowship, make an appeal to all the people in profound earnestness to refuse to use the word, Negro, or to recognize the term, or any application naming, or so designating, the word to the status of the identification of the American Colored citizen, or of the Colored people of the Western Hemisphere."

"These evil spiritual forces of the transgression must be atoned; the word, Negro, must be eliminated and expunged," is the last paragraph on the folder.

I admire the attempt of any organization to remove the inferior stigma of the black citizens of America. But I wonder if the Research Fellowship Council has thought of the economical aspect of the proposition. To expunge the word, Negro, from print would lead to a loss of millions of dollars.

All books on the Negro would have to be discarded; all papers in the files of Negro newspapers would have to be burned; publishers that have large supplies of books about the Negro would suffer a great loss; these and dissertation on the various phases of Negro life would have to be discarded. Sat. 6-8-46

If we expunge the word from print, it would still be on the tongues of 120 millions of United States citizens. Regardless of how words work themselves into our language, they generally remain until they fall into disuse. It is impossible to force a word out of use.

Derivation of 'Negro'

The Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Mrs. Marcus Weid, of Baltimore, writing to the VOP last Sunday as to the capitalization of the word "Negro," seems to be using common sense. The word does not simply mean "black." It was taken from the word "niger," which means black. But the word Negro itself means an African or one of African descent (which includes varying shades of color) and a member of the dark-skinned race. Richmond, Va.

The same is true of many proper names. They have meanings, as Ethiopia, which means "burnt faces"; David, which means "beloved"; Samson, which means "sunlike." But certainly no one with any knowledge of the derivation of these words would dare say that they should not be capitalized because they are mere descriptive adjectives!

Capitalizing "Negro" does not contribute to the dignity of the race, but it contributes to the dignity of the person who uses it

The word, "Negro"

very serious problem. Recently I, a Negro enlisted man in the regular Army, dared call to the attention of a white enlisted man the correct spelling of the noun that designates the race of which I am a part. The word "Negro," according to all sources of philology at my disposal, is capitalized, and it is only when used to degrade that it is spelled otherwise. Mon 8-12-46

As a result of my challenge on the spelling of the word, I was called before an officer, white, who severely reprimanded me, threatened to reduce me in rate, and went so far as to say that from my inference I had questioned the War Department.

I do not believe, nor will I ever be convinced unless I see the facts with my own eyes, that the War Department would allow such an error to leave any of its offices.

I am requesting that this letter be published in hope that the public will respond in my defense, by stating their opinion based on research and fact, as to the correct spelling of this noun, that may cause the reshaping of my entire military career.

PUZZLED SOLDIER.

Camp Lee.

'Negro' Is Capitalized

Times Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Richmond, Va. Sat. 8-17-46

On Page 8 of your paper of August 12 is a letter from "Puzzled Soldier," which states, in part: "The word 'Negro,' according to all sources of philology at my disposal, is capitalized, and it is only when used to degrade that it is spelled otherwise."

On Page 6 of the same issue, Father Divine is quoted as follows: "The word 'capital Negro' is vulgar, and to those who use such words, they classify themselves as vulgar just the same as if they would call you a Dago, or a Kike, or a Cracker."

Just after reading your paper, I opened the Raleigh News and Observer for Saturday, August 10, and saw the enclosed editorial.

Lexington. F. A. LEE.

[Editor's note: The News and Observer editorial states, in part, that "in the South, the use of 'nigger' is going out of use, and the newspapers, without exception, when referring to members of that race that originally came here from Africa, call them Negro, with a capital N."]

Army Capitalizes 'Negro'

Times Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Let the "Puzzled Soldier" who is in a mental quandary over the capitalizing of the noun "Negro" (The Times-Dispatch, August 12) grow calm at once, since the capitalized version is the only spelling accepted in official War Department or government publications. The use of the small "n" for Negro is considered a slur and stamps the user as ill-informed or suffering from Negrophobia.

The soldier is correct; the officer, be he lieutenant or general, is off the beam. My references: GPO Manual, Mencken, any decent newspaper or magazine.

DANIEL E. DAY,
Major, FA
Chief, Negro Interest Unit
Press Section, War Department
Washington, D. C.

Slur?

Time Magazine

Sirs: Permit me to 1) express my gratification for your piece on Mary McLeod Bethune (TIME, July 22) and 2) slip TIME a detonating A-bomb for using the term "Negress" which made my brown face take on a reddish hue.

Negroes don't like "Negress" any more than Jews like "Jewess" and consider it a slur. . . .

new York N.Y.

DANIEL E. DAY
Major, Field Artillery

Washington Mon 8-12-46

¶ TIME, which intended no slur, admits to some bewilderment. So do competent Negro authorities. Dr. Kelly Miller, quoted in H. L. Mencken's *The American Language: Supplement I,* is not offended by the word "Negress." Says George S. Schuyler, associate editor of the Pittsburgh *Courier:* "If we accept the term Negro, there is no sound reason for spurning Negress—and yet its use is discouraged and condemned without, of course, any sensible argument being advanced for this position. . . ."—ED.

The Negro's History

Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Richmond, Va. Sun. 8-11-46

I have read all of the VOP letters published on use of the word "Negro" and I am more mixed up than I was at first. In Ophelia Epes Wright's letter to VOP she says this: "The word does not simply mean 'black.' It was taken from the word 'Niger,' which means black, but the word Negro itself means African or one of African descent (which includes varying shades of color) and a member of the dark-skinned race."

I was taught that civilization began in Egypt, and Egypt is in Africa. I was also taught that although Egyptians are dark-skinned people, they are white people.

I have a missionary friend in Africa who tells me that some of the people are as black as tar but are very rich. She sent me a most interesting description of a convention held in Cairo. She wrote of the exquisite robes and elaborate caravans of camels owned by jet-black counts.

I was also taught that African Negroes were heathens and, in that state, never contributed anything to civilization.

Here of late I have learned that many of the outstanding characters of the Bible are of African descent. I understand that Moses' wife and the Queen of Sheba were black. If all this is true, the Negro really has the jump on us as far as civilization is concerned, and doesn't know it.

MRS. C. A. BOWERS.

Dinwiddie.

Capitalizing 'Negro'

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I am in a mental quandary which might well develop into a